UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/930,160	08/16/2001	Alexandre Kravtchenko	80168-0240	1489

32658   7590   09/07/2004

HOGAN & HARTSON LLP
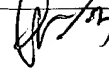ONE TABOR CENTER, SUITE 1500
1200 SEVENTEEN ST.
DENVER, CO 80202

EXAMINER
CAO, DIEM K

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2126	

DATE MAILED: 09/07/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

PTO-90C (Rev. 10/03)

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE _3_ MONTH(S) FROM
THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on _16 August 2001_.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**.   2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under _Ex parte Quayle_, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) _1-32_ is/are pending in the application.

    4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) _1-32_ is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

    Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

    Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

    a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

      1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

      2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

      3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

    * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1)☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2)☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3)☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.

4)☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.

5)☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)

6)☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

1.   Claims 1-32 are presented for examination.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

2.   The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all

obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

3.   Claims 1-32 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Wess Jr.

(U.S. 6,163,781) in view of Sprenger et al. (U.S. 6,363,388 B1).

4.   **As to claim 1**, Wess teaches

-    selecting a file on a local drive or by URL, wherein the file includes a name of a business

     object (Network interface converts the format of data and commands ... textually-based

     data objects; col. 6, lines 16-29),

-    uploading the file including the name of a business object to a server (data and command

     from the remote system 116 ... processing system 115; col. 6, lines 16-29),

-    storing data of the file in a storage of the utility (When a data object instance ... by the

     functional components 106 and 108; col. 7, lines 38-44),

-    performing asynchronous data processing (The comparator compares ... matching

     variable symbols; col. 8, lines 45-60 and converter 108 processes ... measured value

     relational table; col. 9, lines 50-57),

-    saving and returned a report to the user after the data processing is completed (returning

the actual values ... in the remote computer system 116; col. 8, line 60 – col. 9, line 13).

5.   However, Wess does not teach starting a session, storing data in a database of the utility,

downloading and saving a report after the data processing is completed. Wess teaches the utility

includes database and multiple tables (col. 9, lines 55-57). Sprenger teaches starting a session

(col. 19, lines 58-63), and user can request and download a report after the data processing is

completed (col. 7, lines 27-32).

6.   It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention

was made to combine the teaching of Wess and Sprenger because it provides a method to

manage data in the database using objects and can support a wide variety of hardware

configurations, and easily scale up to meet added demands from the users.

7.   **As to claim 2**, Wess teaches the data processing is performed by reading and validating

the data (col. 8, lines 45-60). Sprenger teaches invoking a code included in the business object,

and periodically displaying status (col. 15, liens 25-26 and col. 28, lines 20-42).

8.   **As to claim 3**, Wess does not teach the code includes doImport/Export. However, Wess

teaches import and export functionalities are provided in the system (col. 12, lines 16-32).

Sprenger teaches objects provide import/export functionalities (col. 5, lines 45-50). It would

have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art that software objects provide code and

interface so it can be utilized in the application.

9.   **As to claim 4**, Wess does not teach the doImport/Export is a command to perform an

operation. Sprenger teaches objects provide import/export functionalities (col. 5, lines 45-50),

and objects include commands to perform operations (col. 7, lines 1-9). It would have been

obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the

teaching of Wess and Sprenger to include the doImport/Export command in the object that

carries out the import/export functionalities.

10.   **As to claim 5**, Wess does not teach the code includes an interface to support an export

generation. Sprenger teaches the code includes an interface to support an export generation (col.

5, lines 45-50 and col. 18, lines 44-45).

11.   **As to claim 6**, Wess as modified teaches the interface includes a code for throwing an

attribute set returned by the business object (col. 8, line 60 – col. 9, line 13).

12.   **As to claim 7**, Wess teaches the utility is designed to process the file on the remote server

(col. 6, lines 25-29).

13.   **As to claim 8**, Wess does not teach the business object is written in Java. Sprenger

teaches the business object is written in Java (col. 5, lines 52-56).

14.   **As to claim 9**, Wess does not teach the session is for import and export operations.

Sprenger teaches the session is for import and export operation (col. 5, lines 45-50).

15.   **As to claim 10**, Wess does not teach the starting of a session includes generating a

unique session ID. Sprenger teaches the starting of a session includes generating a unique session

ID (col. 14, lines 34-39 and col. 19, lines 35-45).

16.   **As to claim 11**, Wess teaches the database of the utility includes a plurality of tables (col.

9, lines 55-57).

17.   **As to claim 12**, Wess does not explicitly each the plurality of tables include a user name

and session ID storing table, a session status storing table, an initial session data storing table, a

result storing table, an error message storing table, and a session log storing table. Sprenger

teaches the plurality of tables include a user name and session ID storing table, a session status

storing table, an initial session data storing table, a result storing table, an error message storing

table, and a session log storing table (col. 4, lines 30-39, col. 14, lines 34-39, col. 14, lines 59-65,

col. 17, lines 53-67, col. 18, lines 30-38, and col. 18, line 65 – col. 19, line 4).

18.   **As to claim 13**, Wess does not teach the business object includes a code including a

command that provides instance of the business object with an attribute. Sprenger teaches the

business object includes a code including a command which provides instance of the business

object with an attribute (col. 15, lines 25-26).

19.   **As to claim 14**, Wess does not teach the business object is responsible for validation of

an operation performed in the session. Sprenger teaches the business object is responsible for

validation of an operation performed in the session (col. 14, lines 59-65).

20.   **As to claim 15**, Wess as modified does not teach the business object includes a

findByAttributes. Wess teaches the query/retrieve functionality based on the search criteria such

as column name of the table that provided by the file uploaded from the remote computer (col.

12, lines 16-32). Sprenger teaches objects provide import/export functionalities (col. 5, lines 45-

50). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art adding any type of

commands/functions to the object is just a choice of implementation.

21.   **As to claim 16**, Wess and Sprenger do not teach the findByAttributes supports object

references in the file. However, Wess teaches sub-query is supported (col. 12, lines 26-32), and

object reference is widely used in object and object-oriented programming language. It would

have been obvious object reference is utilized in the system of Wess as modified by Sprenger.

22.   **As to claim 17**, Wess as modified teaches the business object includes a code that

receives a list of validated object attributes and returns a unique object identifier (col. 9, line 50 –

col. 10, line 36).

23.   **As to claim 18**, Wess as modified teaches the business object includes a code for

notifying an end of the data processing (col. 17, lines 5-10).

24.   **As to claim 19**, see rejections of claims 13 and 17 above.

25.   **As to claim 20**, Wess teaches the file uses a CSV (comma-separated values) format (col.

6, lines 25-28).

26.   **As to claim 21**, Wess teaches the file is a text file including command lines, header lines,

and data (col. 6, lines 25-28 and col. 6, line 59 – col. 7, line 37).

27.   **As to claim 22**, Wess does not teach the session is an export operation. Sprenger teaches

the session is an export operation (col. 5, lines 45-50).

28.   **As to claim 23**, Wess as modified teaches the business object exports all of its data or

part of the data (col. 12, lines 16-32).

29.   **As to claim 24**, Wess does not teach the business object calls an interface including a

plurality of codes. Sprenger teaches the business object calls an interface including a plurality of

codes (col. 7, lines 2-9).

30.   **As to claim 25**, Wess does not teach the plurality of codes include a first code including a

name of operation and a business object class name to be inserted into an output file. Sprenger

teaches the plurality of codes include a first code including a name of operation and a business

object class name to be inserted into an output file (col. 7, lines 2-9 and col. 29, lines 50-51).

31.   **As to claim 26**, Wess as modified does not teach the plurality of codes include

onReceiveExport. Wess teaches the query/retrieve functionality based on the search criteria such

as column name of the table that provided by the file uploaded from the remote computer (col.

12, lines 16-32). Sprenger teaches objects provide import/export functionalities (col. 5, lines 45-

50). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art adding any type of

commands/functions to the object is just a choice of implementation.

32.   **As to claim 27**, Wess as modified does not teach the onReceiveExport is a code for

throwing an attribute set returned by the business object. However, Sprenger teaches an object

for carry out the import/export functionality (col. 5, lines 45-50). It would have been obvious the

object provides a method to return the result set to the user after finish processing the function.

33.   **As to claim 28**, Wess teaches the utility is a deliverer of information (col. 12, lines 16-

32).

34.   **As to claim 29**, Wess does not teach the data is changed without changing the business

object. Sprenger teaches the data is changed without changing the business object (col. 16, lines

25-32).

35.   **As to claim 30**, Wess teaches the utility includes a monitoring function, an error handling

function, and reporting function (col. 8, line 43 – col. 9, line 13).

36.   **As to claim 31**, Wess teaches the utility receives information from another system (col.

6, lines 16-29). However, Wess does not teach load information to the business object. Sprenger

teaches the utility receive data and command from the users (col. 28, lines 20-28), and

processing the commands utilizing the objects (col. 4, lines 49-58 and col. 5, lines 40-50). It

would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art the objects in the system of Sprenger

must have access to the data from another system in order to carry out the processing request.

37.   **As to claim 32**, Wess does not teach the utility receives information from the business

object and stores information on another system. Sprenger teaches the utility receives

information from the business object and stores information on another system (col. 13, lines 11-

21).

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the

examiner should be directed to Diem K Cao whose telephone number is (703) 305-5220 or (571)

272-3760 (effective November 1st 2004). The examiner can normally be reached on Monday -
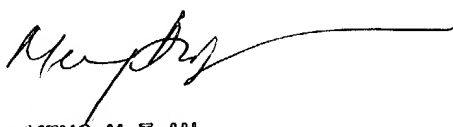
Thursday, 9:00AM - 5:00PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's

supervisor, Meng-Ai An can be reached on (703) 305-9678 or (571) 272-3756 (effective

November 1st 2004). The fax phone number for the organization where this application or

proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent

Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications

may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished

applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR

system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR

system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Any response to this action should be mailed to:
Commissioner for Patents
PO Box 1450
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

Diem Cao

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SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER
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